

THE ADVOCATE.

VOLUME IX.

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 17, 1910.

NUMBER 330

Governor Glasscock

AND STATE AUDITOR DARST ORATORS AT LINCOLN DAY MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Mitchell Presides

Lessons Drawn From Life of the "War President" to Encourage Descendants of Those from Whom He Struck Shackles and Set Free

The second of a series of meetings commemorative of events given deep on the minds of the people of the nation was held at the Simpson Methodist Episcopal church, Tuesday night, when the one hundred and first anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated.

The meeting was presided over by Chas. E. Mitchell, business manager of the West Virginia Colored Institute, whose felicitous expressions and ease of manner were as pleasing to a large audience as they were surprising to his friends, none of whom suspected that Mr. Mitchell possessed among his many other accomplishments, those of a master of ceremonies.

Mr. Mitchell sounded the keynote of the meeting with a short but eloquent tribute to Lincoln, praising him not so much for his liberation of the slaves, a way measure, but for the consummate skill and patience with which he met and solved the difficult problems arising during the critical period of the civil war.

His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause and their conclusion was the signal for a demonstration accorded only to those speakers who have touched the popular chord.

State Auditor J. S. Darst was next introduced and spoke at some length, earnestly and forcefully, about the great War President. He held him up as an example of what could be accomplished by one who works honestly and with might at what his hands find to do. He rapidly sketched the trying circumstances which surrounded Lincoln from the cradle to the grave, and pointed out how he had met and surmounted each in a manner which stamped him as a marvel.

Mr. Darst expressed the belief that his hearers could best honor Lincoln by emulating his example, they could best show their appreciation of the opportunities afforded them by the government Mr. Lincoln did so much to preserve by taking advantage of them. "Nothing is gained," he said, "by complaining of one's race. Nothing is accomplished by bewailing one's unfavorable environments. Lincoln's handicaps were enough to discourage any man, yet he rose to the heights and won for himself a place in the hearts of his countrymen unequalled in the world's history." He enforced his point by a short reference to some Negro playmates of his own who rose to places of prominence in spite of unfavorable early environments. J. Edwin Campbell, J. McHenry Jones and J. M. Hazlewood, residents of the then "Bloody First", the tough, ward of Pomeroy, Ohio, where Mr. Darst was reared, were cited as examples of men, well known to the audience for whom the future apparently held no promise, but who, by application and courage had risen above the masses. The speaker made no mention of his own successes, but in passing it might be well to add that Mr. Darst, too, might well feel proud of his record. A member in the legislature of both houses for twelve years, assistant Tax Commissioner, and State Auditor, from an obscure beginning, unsaid, and retarded by lack of early educational opportunities, he is now a recognized factor in the affairs of the state of his adoption. Much enthusiasm was evoked by the Auditor's references to Campbell, Jones and Hazlewood and he received an ovation as he resumed his seat.

"When a great party was split in twain and its defeat at the polls was an assured fact, unless the breach could be closed by the selection of a man upon whom the warring factions could agree, there was chosen from among ten or more compromise candidates a man to whom all looked to lead a re-united Republican party to victory. How well he accomplished the work thus thrust upon him, is a matter of too recent history to require recapitulation. That man is with us this evening, and I have the very great honor to introduce to this audience Hon. William E. Glasscock, chief executive of the state of West Virginia," were the words with which Master of Ceremonies Mitchell presented the next speaker who was accorded a hearty reception by the audience.

In his exordium, Governor Glass-

cock sought to disabuse the minds of those present who entertained the belief that Lincoln had lived and wrought solely for the Negro race. Equally erroneous, he said, was the imputation to the "Rail Splitter" of many sayings which are famous wholly because of their supposed origin. He cited as example of the latter the maxim "You can fool part of the people all the time; you can fool all the people part of the time; but you cannot fool all the people all the time," which, there are now good reasons to believe, originated with Phillips T. Barnum, the great showman.

Mr. Glasscock exhibited no hesitancy in saying that Mr. Lincoln belonged to all the people, south as well as north, white as well as black. The chief aim of the President was to avert an armed conflict if that were possible. Failing in that, he sought to preserve the Union. "No man," continued the Governor, "lives for himself or for any particular race or people. Booker T. Washington, whom I admire and respect, does not belong to you alone; he belongs to all the people of this country. The work which he is accomplishing, the ideas which he is inculcating are universal in their application and affect us all equally, benefitting one as much as the other just in proportion as we put them into execution.

In Lincoln, what impresses me most is the common sense exhibited by the man. He was not what would now or even then be regarded as a learned man. There is not a boy in the city whose opportunities are not an hundredfold greater than those open to Lincoln. When he had arrived at manhood his education extended but little further than the ability to read, write and figure. Even up to the time of his famous debates with Douglass he had shown but few, if any, evidences of superiority. His term in Congress did not mark him as being above the average member, but at the crisis he showed himself the man of the hour, fitted to grapple with the complex questions arising on every hand.

The Governor saw much in the life of Lincoln to encourage those whose lots are not cast in pleasant places, who are struggling against adverse circumstances, who are impressed upon his hearers the necessity of making the most of the advantages thrown around them by the state for bettering their condition and urged them to live higher, nobler, lives.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered the distinguished gentlemen for their words of encouragement and Rev. J. W. Waters, the pastor, was highly commended for his thoughtfulness and efforts to have them present.

RACIAL PROGRESS

NOTES GATHERED BY ORGANIZER OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE.

Summary of Banks

Shows the Sixty Savings Institutions to be in a Healthy Condition and Repositories of Much of the Wealth of Negro Race, Says Nashville Globe.

The following interesting information appeared recently in the Daily News, (white) Greensboro, N. C., from its staff correspondent in Durham, N. C.

Durham, January 25.—At a meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank here, the Negro bank organization, John Merrick, vice president, was chosen to succeed R. P. Fitzgerald, resigned on account of ill health.

This institution manned by Negro men without a particle of help from the whites has done a million dollars worth of business the past year, and its place in the colored colony has become fixed. It has one of the younger men at its head now. Fitzgerald is the richest North Carolina Negro, but Merrick has risen from the barber shop to the liveliest business man of his race here, and is the second richest man in his race here. The Negroes have a magnificent block here and both insurance companies, financed in part by the bank, are dealing deeply in real estate.

In the Nashville Globe of February 18th, there will appear the most complete directory of Negro banks ever attempted by any newspaper in the country. It will even surpass the splendid researches of the several Bankers' Registers. The sta-

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Bright Outlook

HAS THE BILL AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO APPOINT EXPO. COMMISSION.

Washington Speaks

Before Senate Committee and Makes a Favorable Impression with Strong Argument for the Passage of the Measure.—Commission Personnel to be Considered Next.

Washington, D. C., February 16.—The outlook for the passage by Congress of the bill providing for the Commission of Seven to consider the feasibility of a semi-centennial exposition of Negro progress, grows brighter every day. The admirable speech of Congressman E. L. Taylor, Jr., in the House has opened the eyes of all who have felt inclined to doubt the wisdom of such an undertaking, and assurances have come to him from many quarters of sympathy for the measure and promises that it shall have their vote when the matter comes up for final settlement. The project is not looked upon as a racial institution, pure and simple, but one in which the entire country shall have a share, because of its commercial, educational and historic advantage to black and white. Not only is America concerned, but the world will be given an opportunity to witness a spectacle that will be an international inspiration.

On Wednesday last, Dr. Booker T. Washington, to whom Congress and the friends of the bill all over the country are looked for leadership, appeared before the Senate Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, of which Senator Jones, of Washington, is chairman, and delivered a strong argument in favor of the measure and won plaudits from every member present. A tacit agreement seems to have been reached that the committee will report the bill favorably, and that definite action will be taken as soon as the House has voted upon it. As stated last week the House committee has recommended the bill.

Up to this time the full strength of the friends of the exposition project has been placed upon securing the passage of this measure, with its necessary \$5,000 appropriation, and little thought has been given to the personnel of the Commission that is to be created. Even as yet no promises have been made to any one, and no hint has been given as to who will constitute the body that will inquire into the basic ideas upon which the enterprise must rest. It goes without the saying that in order to secure the confidence of the country and guarantee the success of the great enterprise, the commission that is to formulate the initial plans and justify Congress in granting an adequate appropriation to finance it, will have to be made up of the most representative men of the nation, and include strong and capable members of both races. It is more than likely that when the measure is adopted a quiet canvass will be made among the forces that have evinced a constant interest in the development of the Negro and who will stand up for an exposition worthy of the fifty years' history that it is to portray, and that they, together with a group of trusted colored leaders, will be asked to serve as commissioners. It is hinted that the announcement of the names that some close friends of the project have in mind, will occasion no small degree of surprise.

From what can be learned at this early stage of the proceedings, the people will enthusiastically endorse the program that has been tentatively mapped out.

Bishops' Council

CONTAINS A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF NASHVILLE CITIZENS.

Met at Vicksburg, Miss., to Outline Method of Procedure for Church This Year.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 16.—During the past week the Bishops' Council of the A. M. E. church was in session at Vicksburg, Miss. The plan of the meeting is to outline the method of procedure for the whole of the church for this year. The general officers and editors submit their reports to the council and the progress is commented upon and plans made for an increase and growth. Nashville is well represented in the council this year, having one bishop and four general officers in attendance. Bishop Evans Tyres, and Prof. H. T. Kealing, editor of the A. M. E. Church Review, Mr. Ira F. Bryant, secretary-treasurer of the printing house of the denomination; Dr. W. A. Lewis, secretary of the Preachers' Aid Society; Dr. W. A. Caldwell, secretary of the Christian Endeavor department.

Tomorrow evening at Meharry Auditorium, Mme. E. Azalia Hackley, the celebrated soprano will appear before a very select and large audience. Judging from the remarks in other papers, Mme. Hackley's program will be a classical delight to the music lovers of Nashville. After extensive European study and travel, Mme. Hackley stands out prominently as the greatest living exponent of voice culture in the Negro race. While in the city Mme. Hackley will be entertained by the Wednesday evening Musical Club at the home of Miss Hattie Caruthers. The program, both vocal and instrumental is to be from selected Italian music.

The prominent and influential Negroes of Nashville are breathing a sigh of relieved suspense since the unanimous exhortation by the Supreme Court of Mr. J. P. Rhines, the well known attorney of this city. Mr. Rhines was indicted by the grand jury for misappropriating a sum of money which had been entrusted to him for individuals more or less scrupulous in financial dealings. Mr. Rhines' case was heard in the Supreme Court and the whole hearing was a beautiful tribute to the integrity and ability of the defendant at bar; not one of the witnesses attacked his character. The final outcome of the case has brought a deal of rejoicing and conscious pride to the friends of Mr. Rhines.

Mr. Rhines' difficulty is but one of many and is typical of the Negro attorney. It is not the first time in this district that a lawyer has been indicted for some offense, all largely imaginary. If Mr. Rhines had not been a man of courage, of stability, of character and of influence in his community, his path would not have been of such triumph. Young lawyers, hic fabula docet.

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LINCOLN MEMORIAL

OCCASION FOR A LARGER AND MORE IMPRESSIVE MONUMENT.

Baltimore, Feb. 17.—That this country offers a fine future for the Negro was the assertion made by Rev. Dr. C. S. Morris, of New York, in an address on Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, at Sharp Memorial M. E. church Monday night.

He also praised the colored voters of Maryland for their efforts in successfully retaining the ballots for themselves, declaring that the denial of the ballot meant persecutions for the Negro on every hand.

After reviewing the early struggles of Douglass in this state to get an education and of Lincoln's early struggles, he said: "The Dutch slave ship that landed at Jamestown with 20 slaves in 1619 brought over a crown for Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass and such champions for the race as Lovejoy, Phillips, Garrison and Sumner. Slavery has been the means of every great race. God's chosen people were in bondage for 430 years, and God told Abraham that I will make you a blessing unto all the earth." The proud Anglo-Saxon was fettered too and today he stands the forthright Anglo-Saxon. He once wore the Roman collar and Cicero said: "I hope you will not bring over any of those stupid Britons to Rome."

Henry Clay once said that 250 years of bondage for the Negro had sanctified and sanctified the right of slavery. Bishop Turner said the Negro must remain a hewer of wood, drawer of water if he remains in this country, and that he is the modern Moses to lead them out. If he will go to Baltimore, Charleston, or some other seaport, and with rod in hand, as did Moses of old, bid the waters to part and the dry land to come forth, then I am willing to follow him to Africa. We came to this country 300 years ago, and that without solicitation on our part, and got in on the ground floor.

If the white people go back to their various European homes, I am for the Negro staying here at least six months thereafter and then probably we may take charge of things."

He then said that during the civil war the south said this was a white man's country, while the north declared that it was a white man's war, but that it was not until the black soldier came singing, "We are coming, Father Abraham," 200,000 strong, that victory was achieved by the north.

He concluded by advising race cooperation and thrift.

Dr. Morris was introduced by Rev. Dr. W. A. C. Hughes, pastor of the church.

Memorial Exercises

IN COMMEMORATION OF LINCOLN AND DOUGLASS HELD BY MU-SO-LITS.

Terrell on Douglass

And Vernon Pronounces Eulogy on Abraham Lincoln, Whom He Characterized "America's Foremost Man". Others Praise Two Great Figures in History.

Washington, D. C., February 16.—In fitting fashion the "Mu-So-Lit Club" made up of seventy of the leading factors in the social, musical, literary and official life of the nation's capital, celebrated the birthday anniversaries of Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln. The meeting was held in the assembly rooms of the club in the Washington Conservatory of Music, and the audience that gathered there was one of the most brilliant that the District has seen in many a day, and one that could scarcely be duplicated among the Negro people in any other community in the world.

Judge Robert H. Terrell, of the Municipal Court, delivered a carefully-prepared address on "The Life and Character of Frederick Douglass", and he told the story of the struggles, yearnings and labors of that immortal genius for the freedom and uplift of his race as it has probably never been told before in this vicinity. He quoted liberally from the stirring anti-slavery speeches of the great agitator and drew the lessons in bold relief that the Negro of to-day must learn in order to vitalize the work that Douglass left for posterity to do. Register of the Treasury W. T. Vernon pronounced the eulogy upon "Abraham Lincoln", and revealed the world's most noted emancipator in lights that were more inspiring than ever to the people who owe their liberty and citizenship to his brave, statesmanly policies and tender sympathies for the oppressed.

Tracing step by step the rise of the rugged youth from the Kentucky cabin to the White House, Register Vernon pronounced Lincoln "America's man." Washington hears both Judge Terrell and Register Vernon often and upon many subjects, and they always give a good account of themselves, but their admirers confess, in all candor that neither has ever appeared to better advantage than on the occasion of the "Mu-So-Lit Club's" joint celebration in honor of Douglass and Lincoln. The opportunity was a great one and each made the most of it. Supplementary speeches were delivered by Judges M. W. Gibbs, of Arkansas; Lieut. B. O. Davis, United States Military Attaché for the Liberian Republic; Dr. John R. Francis and Recorder John C. Dancy. In the absence of President Curtis, Vice-President W. H. Clifford, of Ohio, occupied the chair and made a fine impression as a presiding officer. A significant feature of the evening was the presence of Major Charles R. Douglass and Hayley Douglass, the son and grandson of Frederick Douglass, who being called upon, voiced their deepest gratitude for the appreciative sentiments expressed concerning their illustrious kinsman.

The March meeting of the Mu-So-Lit will be devoted to a memorial tribute to Paul Lawrence Dunbar and the life of Phyllis Wheatley will also be reviewed. The Mu-So-Lit Glee Club, a new organization just formed by Mr. Charles G. Harris, will make its initial bow.

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has added to the crisis. All work on the building has been absolutely blocked, leaving the building still without roof and otherwise exposed to the weather. But the structure is built for hardness and stands staunch and strong, looming upward the sky like a mighty "the monarch of the forest." "Monarch" (fifty squares) are the ground at a cost, including freight, of \$365. One hundred dollars and freight have been paid. Most all the doors, sash and glass are on the ground at a cost of about \$500. A good payment on these has made. The lumberman is the living the sheeling for the roof and every indication seems to promise that the weather will be sufficiently moderate for the carpenters to resume work today (Tuesday.) Two weeks of fairly open weather will enable us to roof and enclose the building. Pray for us and work hard.

Again, I would call your attention to the plan of conducting the rally and to the rally roll. Please do not forget that we, trustees and officers of the school, have asked that one hundred persons subscribe and pay before or on May 29th, \$10 each, that two thousand persons if much as \$1 each, and one thousand as much as 50 cents each and one hundred churches, Sunday schools and societies, to each contribute \$10 and societies together are asked to pay as much as \$5.

Please bear in mind too that we have asked you to be practical in this matter, remembering that our expenses are going right on and that we must have money to meet them; that \$1 paid now is worth \$1.08 paid on May 29th. We are glad to note and to record that some are acting on this principle. The Ladies Missionary Society of Hancock, through sister Mae Jones, sent in \$5 last week for the Seminary, and sister M. A. W. Thompson, president of the Woman's Convention, sent \$3.05 after deducting the postage, from the Woman's Missionary Society of St. Albans. She also returned the check for \$2 sent her by her humble servant for her rally of January 29, and the Missionary Society of H.H. Top, raised on that day \$3.70. This and all other money sent to the Seminary is carefully recorded by our secretary and deposited in the bank to the credit of the Seminary Building Fund.

The school closing will take place on the 19 and 20 of May. We are hoping to have a great time. There will be a sale of lots lying around the Seminary farm on the afternoon of both days. The financial record of all money contributed in the rally by both races from now to that time will be read, on that occasion. Let us swell the rally roll rapidly.

J. M. Arter, Chairman of the Building Committee.

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Peculiar Incident

LIFE AT THE SOUTH IS MAIN TENANCE OF SCHOOL FOR NEGRO YOUTH.

merly For Whites

Agricultural and Mechanical College is Well Equipped and Doing a Great Work in Distributing Knowledge in Black Belt.

(By Horace D. Satter.)
Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss., Feb. 16.—The maintenance of the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, in the greater degree by the State of Mississippi is one of the peculiar incidents of southern life that the traveler does not always understand. Peculiar in that there is no single state school in the southland that is quite as well equipped as is the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College.

There are about thirty-five buildings on the grounds, including about sixteen nice, neat and commodious cottages for teachers' families; for the others, there are several dormitories for boys and one very large one for young ladies. All the buildings on the grounds are equipped with water connections, heated by steam, and lighted by electricity, all of which is generated at the plant owned by the institution.

The mess hall, a beautiful and commodious structure of modern design and finish sits right in the middle of the court that is formed by the school buildings. A significant fact that is connected with the work here is that the chapel and main recreation room was used for the same purpose in ante-bellum days as a portion of Oakland College, a famous school for white girls, maintained by the Presbyterian church.

Much of the real prosperity and latter day prominence of Alcorn College is due to the persistent and conscientious efforts of President J. Rowan, a young man, who for five years has managed the destinies of the institution.

Since Mr. Rowan has been at the head of the institution it has been singly free from any of the dissensions and internal disturbances that formerly characterized its work. It is supported in a fairly liberal manner by the State of Mississippi, and Prof. Rowan is recognized as one of the best educators in the south.

His story is that of the painstaking young man, he is very a man of the new school, and he has been able to make himself fit in this southern life to the manifold good of his people in a surprising manner. He received his education at Alcorn College, step by step, to the prominent position which he now holds.

The work done by the institution is of the very highest class, and its young men and women stand well in every calling in which they are engaged. It is easily the first school in the State for Negroes and ranks well with other schools of similar character. The annual appropriation for the institution is about \$20,000, while the legislature frequently makes other appropriations for special purposes.

All of these results to be obtained from Southern men in the legislature that has been frequently of late worked up to fever heat over the color question shows that a remarkable kind of diplomacy has been used, and stamps Mr. Rowan as one of the most successful executives.

He is assisted in the administration of his affairs here by an able corps of assistants, who are given ample time for research and preparation for their work, and paid commensurate salaries.

Alcorn College has an interesting history. It was established in 1828 under the leadership of Jeremiah Chamberlain as Oakland College, a Southern Presbyterian institution for the education of white boys. Owing to the general crash in industrial conditions brought on by the war between the states, the property became involved, and in 1831 the grounds and buildings were sold to the state and the name changed to that of Alcorn University and dedicated to the higher education of the colored youth.

For a number of years the state of Mississippi appropriated as much as \$50,000 per annum for the support of the university, but bankruptcy, overtaking the state, owing to the conditions that prevailed throughout the south soon after the war, the legislature in 1871 re-organized the school and again changed its name to that of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College to comply with the Act of Congress of July 1862.

The faculty of Alcorn College at present consists of L. J. Rowan, president; J. R. Ramsey, professor of mathematics; J. H. Powell, assistant professor and W. W. Blackwell, Tutor; J. C. Bullen, professor of

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